REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.]

No 9,294—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A line, but not Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pratt, as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 17th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,033 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Ballingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Cyepore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally BAHREIN, and MAHAMERAE.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Dumoulin, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	210	60	
Port Said	320	240	80	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	510	340	140	
Leghorn	520	340	140	
Genoa	550	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Including Wines

Children under 8 years, free of charge: Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,500 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 28th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including grass; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(a) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson.	23rd Aug.
BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(a) NEPAUL	3936	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(a) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
SUMATRA	2498	450	C. Anderson	30th Sept. } Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2735	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	460	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 6 o'clock p. m.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd July, 1878.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NERBUDDA RIVER GOODS TRAFFIC.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE PACKAGES of GOODS not exceeding 250 pounds each will be booked between all stations. An EXTRA CHARGE of TWO ANNAS per Bengal Maund will be made for Ferry and Transhipping charges across the Nerbudda. The Company WILL NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE for GOODS DAMAGED by RAIN during Transhipment.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1878.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL COMMITTEE having been APPOINTED to consider ADDITIONS or ALTERATIONS which may be thought desirable in the TONNAGE SCALE, the Committee of the Chamber invite suggestions on the subject from the mercantile community.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 14th August 1878.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,

ARE now offering a splendid assortment of

BEST QUALITY **G. B. D.** BRIAR PIPES

SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of th THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER pints	„ 6 8	„ 7 8
DITTO quarts	„ 10 8	„ 12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ 13 8	„ 15 0
PULLNA pints	„ 9 0	„ 10 0
VICHY	„ 8 0	„ 9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERT

BY THE ORGAN COMMITTEE.

TO-DAY,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

TO COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST 5 O'CLOCK.

Admission, Re. 1. Side Seats, As. 8.

The Programme will be found in next page.

WANTED.

A BAY CARRIAGE HORSE, not less than 15hd. 3¼ inch in height, Black points preferred, not over 7 years, sound.

Apply stating price and particulars to "A. B.," Post Office, Poona.

SALT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for about 192,000 Indian Maunds of SALT now in Store in the several Government Depôts in the Malabar District.

For particulars see advertisements in the Fort St. George, Malabar and South Canara Gazettes, or apply at the Office of

H. W. BLISS,
Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

August 17, 1878.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Warehouses, Mills, Cotton Presses, Ships in Harbour, &c., &c., Insured against Fire at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Agents are prepared to accept risks on terms that compare favourably with those of any other Company.

Losses settled with promptness and liberality.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August 1878.

TO BE LET, a commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, next to Mr. Macfarlane's.

For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, "THE WILDERNESS" at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

FOR SALE, the following valuable CHARGERS and CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., proceeding to England:—

1. "KING DEAR," a very handsome high-caste bay Arab, height 14-2, age 9 years, perfect charger and lady's horse. A large lengthy horse up to weight. Price Rs. 1,500.
2. "RUKUSH," a very handsome powerful iron gray Arab, height 14-3, age 4 years' thoroughly trained charger and lady's horse, an excellent mover and very promising for the Turf. Price Rs. 1,200.
3. "HAROON." } A pair of high-caste chesnut Arab phae-
4. "SULTAN." } ton horses, very handsome and well matched, aged; heights 14-2½ and 14-3. No. 3 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,000.
5. "ROYALIST." A pair of dark bay Australian car-
6. "COMMUNIST." } riage horses (gelding and mare), very good looking powerful horses, in regular work. No. 5 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,200.

The above horses are open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to Captain STEVENS,
A. D. C., Poona.

JUST ARRIVED,
MRS. A. ALLEN'S
HAIR RESTORER.
Cash per Bottle, Rs. 3.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT,
Cash Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

B. S. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE always on hand a large stock of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines of varieties, Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Invalids' Foods and Wines, and Sick Room Requisites, from the best makers. Up-country orders promptly and carefully executed when accompanied with Remittances.

The Dispensing Department is under the entire supervision of EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, and the Prescriptions are prepared from Pure Medicines.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.

NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1-0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO. ARE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE,

BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"Bull-Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	Net Cash.	Credit.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12	4 0 }

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	Net Cash.	Credit.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 5 12 } Duties included.
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	3 12	4 0 }

We are sole Consignees of these two specialities; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION (READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels and capsules, otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as formerly.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.—TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st Commencing at half past 5 o'clock. Admission One Rupee. Side seats Half Rupee. See Programme in 2nd page.

APARTMENTS in the FORT, with or without BOARD. Apply to "Z. X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, TOP FLOOR of a Spacious Airy Bungalow, centrally situated, and newly matted throughout. Large Compound and good Stabling. Rent Rs. 75. Apply "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an Experienced Accountant and Correspondent Clerk to keep the Accounts of an Estate. Parsee preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating salary to "H. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR the best SEWING MACHINES see TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT in the SUPPLEMENT SHEET of The Singer Manufacturing Company.

PICTURES OF THE BERLIN CONGRESS, sold at Furtado's Library, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay. Phototyped picture of the seating of Berlin Congress in busts mounted on thick card size 15 x 12 inches..... 2 0

Ditto	do	do	20 x 16 ..... 3 0
Ditto	do	do	15 x 12 ..... 1 8

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, Re. 1-7 per bottle, cash. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash.		Cash.
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co...	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW SILK AND FELT HATS.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new assortment of the above in the NEWEST SHAPES as now worn at home.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Silk Hats (Lincoln and Bennett's)	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt do. (do. do.)	12 0	14 0
Black Felt, Round Crown (The Bathurst)	8 8	9 8
Do. do. (The York)	9 8	10 8
Do. Square Crown (The Ellesmere)	8 8	9 8
Do. Soft do. do. (The Hastings)	8 8	9 0
Soft Tweed Hats for Travelling	5 0	6 8

REGULATION, SHIKAR, AND OTHER HELMETS, IN ALL THE NEW AND GENERALLY APPROVED SHAPES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Electro-plated Biscuit Boxes.

Beautifully Engraved and Chased on polished and Dead Silver ground
Rs. 20, 22, 30, 38, 40, 46, 50, *and* 75.

Electro-plated and Oakwood Biscuit Boxes.

Rs. 32 *and* 50 *each.*

Electro-plated and Glass Biscuit Boxes.

In great variety of patterns,
at Rs. 17 *and* 18 *each.*

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF ELECTRO-PLATED AND SILVER WARE.

Bombay, 21st August 1878. Rampart Row.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARECA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if to be woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the first quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

THE ADMIRALTY.

THE OWNERS OF THE UNDERMENTIONAD STEAMERS.

s.s. WHAMPOA.	s.s. GLENFINLAS.	s.s. GLENFALLOCH.	s.s. GLENGYLE.
s.s. ST. OSYTH.	s.s. GLENLEGLER.	s.s. GLENROY.	s.s. GLENIFFER.
s.s. NANKIN.	s.s. GLENARTNEY.	s.s. GLENORCHY.	s.s. GLENCOE.
s.s. HANKOW.	s.s. GLENEARN.	s.s. GLENLYON.	s.s. STATE OF ALABAMA.
s.s. DUKE OF LANCASTER.	s.s. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND	s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE	s.s. BRAEMAS CASTLE.
s.s. GODDON CASTLE.			

AND SOME OF THE B. I. S. N. CO. STEAMERS, Viz.:—

s.s. NAVARINO.	s.s. MERKARA.	s.s. MANORA.	s.s. CHANDA.
s.s. DORUNDA.	s.s. PATNA.	s.s. JAVA.	s.s. AGRA.
s.s. ASSYRIA.	s.s. ARCOT.		

AND THE FOLLOWING SAILING VESSELS:—

ESTRELLA DE CHILE.	OMBA.	AGNES MUIR.	ELMSTONE.
ELIZA SHAW.	MIAKO.	THE SIR JAMSETJEE	LUCIA.
WYLO.	JOHN C. MUNRO.	FAMILY.	OSAKA.
LOTHAIR.	HOPE.	KAISOW.	

And many Regimental Messes, as also the undermentioned Club Houses, &c. &c.

The BOMBAY.	The LUCKNOW UNITED SERVICE.	The SIRHIND.	The TUTICORIN.
The REFORM.	The FUTEHGARH.	The ARAKAN.	The KAMGAUM.
The ATHENÆUM.	The NYNEE TAL.	The TIRHOOT PLANTERS.	The SECUNDERABAD.
The BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	The HIMALAYA.	The DIBOUGARH.	The GOMRAWATTEE.
			The RUTNAGHERY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.
Messrs. Em Dubois & Co.
The Apollinaris Co.'s Natural Mineral Waters.
Messrs. Wachter & Co.
Messrs. Read Brothers.
Messrs. Leal Brothers.
The Bellthal Natural Mineral Water Co.
The Champagne Vineyard Proprietors Co.'s Cognac.
The Carlton Whisky.
Henkes' Aromatic Schnapps.

LONDON OFFICES:—5, Adelphi Terrace, W. C., and 3, New London Street, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, Hare Street, Calcutta. | BORDEAUX HOUSE:—Place du Champ de Mars.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duly paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street; Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni;
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

BORDEAUX—Red.

| Cash. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Duties Paid. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. | | Credit. Per 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH AUGUST, 1878.

NOTWITHSTANDING the continuance of fine weather business is still very slack, and dealers decline to operate more freely in Imports until the safety of the crops, generally, is assured. To-day and to-morrow are Hindoo holidays, and the Custom House being closed for the afternoon of both days will increase the dulness now ruling.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ulto. via Brindisi were delivered in London yesterday.

No change is reported by Reuter in the rates for Consols and French Rentes which remain at 95⅛ and 112 respectively. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is unaltered at 1s. 7 13-16d. Bar Silver is quoted at 52⅛ per oz. For Enfaced Rupee Paper the quotations are still Rs. 79½ for Fours, Rs. 85 for new Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 86 for Fives-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday, that for Coffee is unchanged at former prices, viz., 109s. 6d. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, 75s. for Good Ordinary Native, and 80s. for Mysore. Rates for Cocoanut Oil have further advanced, Ceylon to £44-15 and Cochin to £59 per ton. The Market for Linseed is firm, and Rapeseed steady at previous quotations. Wheat, of which the total quantity afloat is telegraphed as 620,000 quarters, is also firm.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool yesterday was still reported to be steady at previous rates; the day's sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats. In Manchester the Market for Piece Goods was dull.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date continue to quote Mid. Uplands at 12, and Futures at 11 3-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the American ports up to date compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts..... ..	2,000	1,100	2,300
Total since 1st Sept	4,224,000	3,940,100	4,110,200

IN STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day there has again been very little doing, but rates are partially 1-32d. higher than they were yesterday. This cannot be attributable to any increase in the quantity of House Paper offering as business has been almost at a standstill, and although the Banks are having a slight advance on their selling rates, they are mostly buyers at yesterday's quotations. In Calcutta rates are unchanged. Our quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	..Is. 7 29-32d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight.....	Is. 8 11-32d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	.....Is. 8¾d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	.....Is. 8 5-16d.	,,	
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-13	,,	

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 1-16th to ⅛th premium for demand, and ¼ discount for 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day, without, however, any change in quotation, which remain at Rs. 96¼ for Fours; Rs. 97 for Fours-and-a-half; Rs. 102½ for new Fours-and-a-half; and Rs. 103½ for Fives-and-a-half.

In the SHARE MARKET the tendency has been generally downwards. Bank Shares are steady at previous rates, but Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip is again generally lower: Colabas have declined Rs. 5, Dhurumseys Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 15, Jairaz Balloo Rs. 10, Mandvie Rs. 5, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Morarjee Rs. 10, Nursey Rs. 5, Oriental Rs. 10, and Sholapore Rs. 15. In other shares there are no quotable alterations.

In the COTTON MARKET dealers have shown more disposition to realize at the rates now current, but exporters are holding off owing to the discouraging fear of home advices, and the transactions reported are confined almost exclusively to sales to the local mills. To-day's quotations are—

Good Comrawuttee	.....	Rs. 213 per Candy.
F. G. F. ,,	.....	,, 205 ,,
G. F. ,,	.....	,, 202 ,,
Fair ,,	.....	,, 190 ,,
Good S. G. Dharwar	.....	,, 215 ,,
G. F. Compta	.....	,, 195 ,,
G. F. Dhollera	.....	,, 202 ,,

LINSEED is in moderate enquiry at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6 13 per cwt., but only a small business is doing as supplies are very moderate.

RAPESEED is steady at previous quotations, but the transactions reported are quite of a retail character owing to the small stock now available.

WHEAT is rather firmer owing to the reported damage done to some of the Food crops in many districts by rains. The Jowaree crop especially is said to have suffered seriously.

PIECE GOODS are dull, and the depression is increased to-day by Native holidays, and many dealers are in consequence absent from the Bazaar.

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Engagements are reported of weight in steamers to Liverpool at 15s., and at the same rate for Genoa and Marseilles, freight payable here at par. The nominal rate for Cotton to Liverpool is still 18s. 9d. per ton, but there is little enquiry. For sailing ships there is still nothing doing.

COALS are steadier, but no business is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	735
Bank of Bombay	80,000	500	all	12 p. ct	724
Bank of Madras	50,000	250	all	10 do.	675
Nationa' Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	115

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8 3	0 p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 0 14	6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7	3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	2 1 2	1 do.	33
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6 5	12 do.	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		900
Alexandra S. and W. Co..	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.		920
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.		1,180
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p.s.	r.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		93
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.		1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s.		1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s.		220
Broach Mills	1,800	110	all	10 p.s.		70
Colaba S. and W. Co.. ..	900	1,000	all	23 p.s.		765
Coorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s.		1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		675
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.		860
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s.		1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s.		1,135
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	675	1,000	all	35 p.s.		985
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	30 p.s.		980
Khandelah Spinning....	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.		880
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s.		900
Madras Spinning	400	1,250	all	Nil		750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.		1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s.		785
Manockjee Petit's.....	1,000	1,000	all	5 p.s.		1,225
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s.		1,240
Muzagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		275
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.		535
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		680
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		710
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.		355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s.		760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.		925
Soondarjee Spinning....	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.		810
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.		305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		1,005
Victoria Mills	529	1,000	all	25 p.s.		770

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do.	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	573
Bellary	125	1,000	all	25		660 xd.
Barwar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	510
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	80
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	578
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do	510
Dholla A. P. and G. Co.	300	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	352	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	50 do	520
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	535

*Per Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co.: (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	885
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800§
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.		1,890
Bombay Gas Company....	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct		58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	90 p.s.		710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee. Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.		320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct		50
Meranulty Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	3 p. s.		18
Treacher and Co...	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.		615
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct		30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP BERENGARIA, 1,317 tons, Captain J Littlejohn, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 20,928 Indian maunds salt.

THE SHIP P. F. WEBSTER, 1,350 tons, Captain J. F Cutting, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of 24,023 Indian maund salt.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Mongolia(s).....	Coleman	Venice, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	P. F. Webster.....	Cutting	Calcutta.
	Blythwood	Thomas.....	Calcutta.

The Ship Berengaria, Littlejohn, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
17	Himalaya (s)	Bombay.
18	Oriental (s).....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
17	Mary Stenhouse.....	Calcutta.
	Cyrene (s).....	Calcutta.
	Socotra (s)	Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Joseph a Ropes, A barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
25 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
29 Wild Swan, H M ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
July. 13 Principe D Carlos P T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
29 Dupleix, ss, ——, from Mauritius.
Aug. 5 Abyssinia, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.
7 Venetia, ss, Babot, from London.
7 Burmese, ss, Luck, from Foochow.
7 Bellona, ss, Breen, from Bombay.
8 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from London.
8 Oakdale, ss, Alderson, from Russorah.
8 Annamite, P T ship, Cardinal, from Saigon.
9 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Foochow.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, from Genoa.
9 Sindh, ss, ——, from Marseilles.
9 Precauseur, ss, Gue, from Calcutta.
9 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Batavia.
10 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, from Calcutta.
10 Duke of Devonshire, ss, Turner, from Calcutta.
10 Sherard Osborne, ss, Bowen, from London.
10 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Perim.
10 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Shanghri.
12 India, ss, Read, from Bombay.
12 Victoria, ss, Mendesona, from Liverpool.
13 Daco, ss, Hoddock, from Hankow.
13 Vestal, H M ss, Selby, from Suez.
13 Amazone, ss, Mortimord, from Shanghai.
13 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

7 Venetia, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
7 Burmese, ss, Luck, to London.
8 Joseph a Ropes, A barque, Snow, to Muscat.
8 Kwang Tung, I G ss, Edward, to Perim.
8 Bellona, ss, Breen, to Liverpool.
8 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to Calcutta.
9 Oakdale ss, Alderson, to London.
9 Annamite, P T ship, Cardinal, to Toulon.
9 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to London.
9 Australia, ss, Bozzoni, to Bombay.
10 Abyssinia, ss, Allen, to Zanzibar.
10 Sindh, ss, ——, to Shanghai.
10 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Amsterdam.
10 Merkara, ss, Ballantine, to London.
10 Duke of Devonshire, ss, Turner, to London.
11 Sherard Osborne, ss, Bowen, to Singapore.
11 Kwang Tung, I G. ss, Edward, to Berdara.
11 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to London.
12 Dunleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
12 India. ss, Read. to Liverpool.
13 Victoria, ss, Mendesona, to Manilla.
13 Amazone, ss, Mortimord, to Marseilles.
14 Wild Swan, H M ss, Dacres, to Cruise.
14 Daco, ss, Hoddock, to London.
14 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genova.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Principe D Carlos, P T S, Meˢser, from Lisbon.
Precauseur, ss, Gue, from Calcutta.
Vestal, H M ss, Selby, from Suez.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cossett s—15 bales wool, Kesoovjee Toolseedass; 50 bales wool W Nicol and Co; 20 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 55 bales wool, Prarjee Toolseedass; 70 bales twist waste, Heptools Salk Adow and Co.
Branksome Hall s—100 cwt coir yarn, Veerchund Hemras.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—45 cwts saltpetre, Shamjee Vrorjee; 20 cwts D horns, Duramsee Veljee; 125 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 13½ cwts ganjah, Lalljee Ramjee; 12 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hussenbhoy; 1 bale hides and 9 bales carpets, Allarak'a Nuthoo; 1.116 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 122¼ cwts cloves, Dahram Mowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—1,583¼ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 170 cwts gingellyseed, Sallaymahamed Goolamhoosein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—21 bales skins and 18 casks tamarind, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—14 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bangalore s—5 bales skins, P and O S and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Bangalore s—9 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·724
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·933
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·3
General Direction of Wind	WSW, SW, WSW, BW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	337
Fall of Rain	0·32
Total fall during the month	15·56
,, year	83·77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 20th Aug...	0·07

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Mignon, Col, Comy Gl, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 20.

Brehan, Capt, 17th The Buff, from furlough, from England.
Bowman, Surg, on duty, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Godfrey, Lieut, 4th Rifles N I, from sick leave, to Sattara.

AUGUST 20.

Bowman, Surg, on duty, to Turkish Arabia.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd August.

Chaplain's Department, The Rev F Drake Backhouse to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

MEMORANDUM.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster C F H Boardmore, from Assistant-Commissary, half-pay, to be Assistant-paymaster in the Army.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 29th July, 1878.

Lieutenant Robert Bennett has been allowed to resign his Commission in the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieut A T Holmes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer: William Stewart, and James Barber.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 17.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MR K E Symons, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

MR G Richardson, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for two years.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, viz MR J W Mitchell, Surveyor, 2nd Grade:—MR C F Hamer, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade; MR E A Wainwright, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade; MR W H Berte, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade; MR B M Wilson, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The following promotions are made, viz MR J W Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, who has resigned:—MR R C D Ewing, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade; MR T Shaw, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade; MR E P S Hill, Officiating Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

MR C A R Scanlan, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, will officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade, during the absence on furlough of MR M J Ogle.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

MR J McKenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Empress Bridge to the Ghotki Division.

MR S Clay, Supervisor, Indus Division, is granted two months' and twenty days' privilege leave.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug. 15.)

MR A Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Sialkot.

Surgeon H Mullins, 6th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Abbottabad in addition to his other duties.

MR R Clarke, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum.

MR G M Ogilvie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Jhange, has obtained special leave of absence for three months.

Captain R Bartholomew, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jhang.

Major G G Young, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Umballa Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.

MR G Knox, Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Division.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint MR G Knox to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and directs him to act in the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

Captain H M M Wood, Assistant Commissioner, Murree, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi.

MR Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Jullundur, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....21st, 5h., 59·0 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	4 30 m 10 52 a	10 1 m 4 36 a
Th. 22	.....	5 44	6 22	5 47 m 11 18 a	11 12 m 5 0 a
Fri. 23	.....	5 45	6 21	6 18 a 7 19 a	11 37 a 0 42 m
Sat. 24	St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	6 0 a 8 33 m 7 53 a	..... 1 3 m 8 26 a
Sun. 25	10th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 19	9 31 m 9 7 a	2 25 m 3 33 a
Mon. 26	.....	5 45	6 19	10 23 a 10 4 a	3 26 m 4 15 a
Tues. 27	.....	5 46	6 18	10 48 m 10 51 a	4 10 m 4 56 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BUCHANAN—July 31st, at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Helensburgh, by the Rev. J. Stewart Lyme, Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Henry F. Gore-Booth, M. A., James George Smith, Esq., to Christina Laura, daughter of Walter Buchanan, Esq., late M. P.

DEATH.

MILLS—July 28th, at his residence Carisbrooke House, Wickham Road, Brockley, S.E., George Mills, Esq., in his 60th year, for some years engaged as Contractor in the construction of parts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Holkar State Railway.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RENNICK—August 15th, at Ellichpur, Grace Effie de Fesny, the infant daughter of Captain Rennick, aged 3 months and 3 weeks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILL—August 14th, at Simla, Mrs. W. Hill, of a son.
MACKINTOSH—August 14th, at Sarun, the wife of E A Mackintosh, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JOSEPH—NESBITT—August 12th, at Trinity Church, Jounpore, by the Rev G. H. Skelton, George John Joseph, Esq., District Engineer P. W. D., Azimgurh, to Louise Marguerite Kerr, eldest daughter of the late Harry Kerr Nesbitt, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

WE wonder what the feelings of the inhabitants now are in other parts of India regarding the abominably iniquitous piece of legislation known as the Trades Licence Tax; but there can be no doubt of the fact that in this city it has already excited disgust and utter dissatisfaction among every class of persons except officials. We have never known such an intense and widespread feeling of bitterness in Bombay as there is at the present moment. If anything like the same excitement existed in Surat, all we can say is it is no wonder there were serious riots. Although the principle of the Act was seen to be obnoxious from the first, and public meetings condemned it with a unanimity which would have shown any other than the present Government of India that a mistake had been committed which it would be simple wisdom to undo as quickly as possible, people had no idea of its irritating properties until the system of assessment was put in operation. In Bombay, nothing could be more irritating than the steps which the Collector and his assistants are taking to realise the new tax, and hence that feeling abroad of exasperation and dissatisfaction to which we have called attention. The scenes each day at the Secretariat are of the most extraordinary description. Small traders swarm round Mr. Shunker Pandurang's office with their books and vainly clamour that they have been over-assessed, that they can prove it, and that they are absolutely unable to pay what they are expected to pay. The wretched women who sit at street corners and endeavour to eke out a living by selling native cigarettes are there appealing in vain against the tax. The cry of "ghureeb admi!" is heard loudly in the prevailing chorus of murmurings and complaints. The quaintly pathetic appeal to the Collector which we published a few days ago from Mr. Laing, the gunmaker, who said that he had no business, that his rent was far in arrears, that he was so poor that he could not afford to keep even a cook, and that if the tax collectors persisted in their intention of mulcting him in Rs. 150 he would have to shut up his shop and become a pauper, is a fair picture of the feelings which have been aroused in the lower classes of the community since the publication of the lists of assessment. There are great complaints against Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pundit. Some say that he will not take the trouble to examine the accounts that are placed before him by those who go to him with their appeals *ad misericordiam*; others allege that he insists in certain cases of striking an average from accounts of five years back, which, if the accusation is true, he is not authorised by the Act in doing; and hundreds say that their protests are met with that rudeness which is only too characteristic of jacks-in-office when dealing with their inferiors. But we suppose the simple truth is that the Assistant Collector has too much to do, and that the staff at his disposal is quite inadequate to enable him to dispose fairly of every application that is made to him for a revision of assessment. That there does appear to be a necessity for a revision of the lists of assessment may be judged from a perusal of them. "Trant and Bridger, "commission agents," are in the same category as "Farnham and Co., merchants," although we cannot possibly believe that the business done by Trant and Bridger can bear any comparison with the business done by the firm of which the American Consul is the representative. We observe in the third class the name of a stevedore whose income probably equals the profits of some of the first class firms of Bombay. In the 6th class we find "Mr. Crum, billiard player," assessed at the same rate as certain forwarding and customs agents. We cannot imagine what income "Mr. Crum, billiard player," (unless it be M. Carme that is meant) can make that should entitle him to be assessed in the same rank as tolerably successful agencies that have a regular business. At the best, it is singular to hear of a billiard player coming under the scope of the Act. There is a blind Hindoo who goes about the streets in the Fort whistling "Garry Owen" and other Irish melodies which he probably picked up from the soldiers in some British regiment. We wonder if the ingenious framers of the assessment lists have discovered that individual. Yet we presume that he and many of the professional beggars that swarm in the streets make as good an income as the sweetmeat-sellers and the *bedee*-sellers who are already clamouring at the Secretariat for exemption from the tax. It seems to us that the whole of the class lists are full of inequalities, and we are puzzled to understand on what principle they were compiled. Perhaps a number of names were put in a hat and drawn, or the Assistant Collector and his staff extracted amusement from an arduous duty by tossing heads-or-tails for results. But whatever may have been the method employed, there is no doubt that the lists require careful revision, and that Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pundit should enter impartially into the particulars of each appeal submitted, otherwise the Act will become an instrument of wicked injustice. The authorities seem to have already a knowledge of the fierce feeling of bitterness which has been aroused by the Act, for yesterday Mr. Pedder, who is at present on special duty in connection with the working of the Licence Tax operations, left Bombay for Poona to confer with the Governor regarding certain proposals for re-arranging Mr. Shunker Pandurung's Department, which appears to have fallen into a state of helpless confusion through the pressure of work that has been brought to bear upon it. We hear also that it is probable the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee will be placed on special duty to hear appeals from the decisions of Mr. Pandurung. Whatever is done to allay the present feeling of dissatisfaction in the public mind should be done at once, and we hope that no time will be lost in revising the whole of the assessment lists and making arrangements whereby poor people who say they are unfairly assessed may have a fair hearing instead of an insulting order to "jao!"

We have said that the proceedings of those who have been entrusted with the duty of realising the tax have excited dissatisfaction, not only among the poor, but among all classes. This is perfectly correct, for the richest firms are now as full of indignation as the most miserable shopkeeper. It was imagined from the debates in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and the terms of the Act published by the Government of Bombay subsequently, that firms, as firms, would be taxed; but now it has been intimated that it is the intention of the local Government to tax every partner in a firm or shop. Yesterday one firm sent round to the Collector's office Rs. 200, the amount laid down in the first list, but it was returned from Mr. Shunker Pandurung's office, and fresh forms were sent to all the partners. In the course of the day, every firm was surprised in the same manner. Messrs. Nicol; Graham; Ewart, Latham; Finlay, Scott; Gladstone, Wyllie; Wallace & Co. and other firms which it is unnecessary to name—all received circulars and forms for each partner. We do not believe that Lord Lytton ever intended that each partner in every firm should be compelled to pay this Licence-Tax, and we wonder what local genius it was that discovered that this could be done. We do not find anything in the Act which entitles the Assistant Collector to refuse the sum of Rs. 200 when it has been tendered on behalf of a first-class firm; nor do we find anything authorising the taxation of individual partners. The step which has now been taken will fall heavily on many firms if it is adhered to. The subject was the principal topic of discussion yesterday in commercial circles, and we trust that early measures will be taken by the mercantile houses of Bombay to protest vigorously against this new imposition, which, so far as we can judge, is totally illegal. In a few days more the commercial community will be surprised by the receipt of another circular from the Collector's Office. It will intimate to each firm that it must give up the names of all its constituents, together with particulars of the amount of business done with each constituent, the intention being to make people who are not in India but trade with India liable to the tax! An English merchant, for instance, sending out goods here, will be compelled to pay the Licence-Tax, although he has to pay taxes in England; and if he does not pay it his goods will be seized. A more foolish proposal we have never heard of. The Collector might just as well compel banks to divulge the names of those who buy exchange bills from them, and then seize the bills and refuse to give them up unless those in England or elsewhere in whose favour they are drawn consent to pay the trades Licence Tax exacted in Bombay. It would be mere waste of time to prove that this circular will prove the persons entrusted with carrying out the provisions of the Act to have more zeal than brains; but we shall look upon its issue with gratification as it will increase the odium of the Act and rouse such a powerful feeling of disgust against it both in India and England as may be the blessed means of bringing about its total damnation.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 2ND AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Mongolia, Commander Alfred Coleman, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 11 o'clock with the English Mails of the 2nd August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Agnew — Mr C Paul
Mr Walter Hunt — Miss Louisa Bailey.

FROM VENICE.

Capt Brehon — Mr Heyen.
Mr Foxton

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H Fergusson — Mr Turner
Capt Babington — Mr Hickman
Mr Smeaton — Mr Murcott
Mr Orawl — Mr Egerton
Mr G Gordon — Mr Cromartie.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Lehmann — Aswan Issach
Mr Lawrence — Hyder & friend.
Mr Shapoorjee

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

THE parliamentary campaign against the policy of the Government formally did not begin till last Monday night in the House of Commons; but, in reality, it was inaugurated in a very different place two nights previously. You have doubtless heard by telegrpaph that on Saturday night last, Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were entertained at a banquet in Knightsbridge by the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, who agreed with their recent action. There was a fine dinner; a large and highly titled company; and, generally, the proceedings were of a very magnificent character. Whether it was that the wine was too generous, or the sublimity of the company and the enthusiasm of the eologiums too intoxicating—whatever be the reason—the Prime Minister was induced into an extremely stupid and tasteless piece of personal invective. It has been one of the chief points in his favour, and one of the main elements of his strength, that throughout the prolonged and bitter controversy on the Eastern Question he has been able to exercise so complete a control over his tongue. The occasions on which he enunciated his policy have been extremely few and far between; and when he did condescend to speak, he generally passed over in contemptuous silence the attacks made upon him. You know how difficult it must have been to maintain such an attitude amid the tempestuous spasms of antagonistic feeling through which the country has passed since the beginning of the Eastern complications; and you can well understand, therefore, the admiration which even those who strongly disliked Lord Beaconsfield were forced to feel for so much self-control. On Saturday night, however, his self-repression and good sense completely deserted him, and he spoke of Mr. Gladstone in terms of vehemence and, indeed, most vulgar abuse. He characterised the right honorable gentleman as a "sophistical rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbocity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign his opponents and glorify himself." Those who are acquainted with the style of language which was fashionable with Mr. Disraeli and other political men in the earlier part of the present century, need not be very much surprised by this rather truculent style of attack; but it is altogether alien to the gentler manners of the present day. Besides, the literary critic will find fault with sentences which recall Dr. Johnson's clumsiest and most elephantine gambols.

The Marquis of Hartington, who

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

LOCATION OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

POONA, Aug. 20.

On arrival of the Indian Contingent from Cyprus, the 9th Native Infantry will resume their old quarters in Bombay, the 22nd returning to Guzerat, and the 25th going to Dharwar.

The Calcutta crew arrived here to-day. All three crews, Calcutta, Poona, and Bombay, were out practising on the river this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Porte has explained to the Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople that the want of means is the obstacle which Turkey has to contend against in carrying out the necessary reforms.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces in Turkestan has joined a detachment of Russian troops at Dichama situated 64 versts (about 43 English miles) from Samarcand.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamers Malda, Madura, and Canara, outward bound, left here yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia arrived here from Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.

The Anchor Line steamer Columbia arrived here from Bombay to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultc., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5¼
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112
Bar Silver	52⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	85
5½ per cent. do.	86

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, Aug. 20, 9-50.

Singapore 20th—Manila mail about 4 p.m. 26.

GALLE, Aug. 20, 10-58 A.M.

Mail Steamer Assam from Bombay arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 17, 10 A.M.

A general fall of the barometer has occurred during the past 24 hours; greatest in amount at Lahore and Rawulpindee, where it exceeds one tenth of an inch. Very strong winds at head of the Bay of Bengal, giving heavy rainfalls to Arracan, Assam and Bengal. The largest amounts reported are, Akyab 18 tenths, Chittagong 41 tenths, Dacca and Hazaribagh 13 tenths, and Sibsagar 2 inches. Heavy rain fell in the Central Provinces, 19 tenths falling at Jubbulpore and 13 tenths at Khandwa. A thunderstorm gave Roorkee 3 inches. Moderate rain fell at the neighbourhood stations of Delhi and Meerut. Closer and one half inches were registered at Mussoorie to-day.

AUGUST 18, 10 A.M.

The barometer has risen at the majority of stations. The increase exceeds five hundredths of an inch in North Punjab, Bengal and Assam; it has fallen at districts, the centres of which are, Patna, Masulipatam, and Rajkote; Behar is an area of low pressure to-day. Winds moderating. Along the Bengal Coast there is strong mixture of current from the Bay which has given general rain to Northern India. The heaviest rainfalls in the lower provinces are Chittagong 74 tenths, Purneah 34 tenths, Hazaribagh 16 tenths, Goalpara 18 tenths, and Calcutta 13 tenths. Fair rain in the N.W. Provinces, the most important amounts being Fyzabad 13 tenths, Cawnpore one inch, Roorkee, Lucknow and Futtehpur district 8 tenths. Light showers at other stations, 7 tenths at Delhi; excessive fall of 62 tenths at Peshawur, where the average total fall of two months of July and August is 39 tenths. Heavy rain in Central Provinces, 28 tenths falling at Nagpore. Colombo is again receiving heavy rain; 16 tenths registered to-day.

AUGUST 19, 10 A.M.

The area of low pressure which was yesterday in Behar, as mentioned in report, has advanced west wards during the past 24 hours to Oude, the barometer has consequently risen considerably at Patna and fallen at Lucknow. Change in remaining districts generally small. No reports received from the Punjab or Sind in consequence of stormy weather. Wind strong in the eastern districts of the N.-W. Provinces. The strong monsoon carried from the Bay of Bengal during the past three days has now given generally heavy rain to the N.-W. Provinces, Behar, Bundelkund, and Gwalior. The chief rainfalls reported to-day are, Patna 14 tenths, Allahabad 12 tenths, Fyzabad 37 tenths, Lucknow 31 tenths, Cawnpore 2 inches, Jhansi 19 tenths, Morar 34 tenths, Delhi 12 tenths, Aligarh 5 tenths. The Meerut districts and Rohilkund division did not share in this general rainfall. The only telegram indicating weather in the Punjab states that 11 inches of rain fell yesterday in 14 hours at Jullunder. The in-drought to the area of heavy rain fall in Upper India has given fine weather with passing clouds to all other districts of India.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 20.

CANNANORE, 5-5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.; thermometer max. 85; min. 72; W. B. 79; barometer 29.74.

CALWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3; thermometer 80; barometer 29-866.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N.N. W. N.W. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-3 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29 82.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 86.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cnt.	In. cnt.	In. cnt.
Previously registered	91 91	93 15	91 35
August 19 Monday	0 32	.....	0 3
20 Tuesday	.....	0 3	0 3
Total	93 77	93 18	91 38
Fall up to 19th August 1877	49 12	.....	.....
" 20th " "	.....	35 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 9 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

JALNA, Aug. 17.—There has been a lull in the weather, which was sadly needed. Upwards of 24 inches of rain have been gauged. The average here is 22 inches, but we have yet a month more, and then the Elephantas.

HINGOLIM, Aug. 15.—The monsoon is very favorable this year; the total fall of rain to date exceeds that of the previous three years.

AURUNGABAD, Aug. 18.—It has been raining on and off for the last three weeks, but there seems to be a break in the weather since yesterday. The rain gauged to date is 15 inches, the average is 32 inches, but only two-thirds of the monsoon are over. All the tanks, wells, and river have a bounteous supply.

BEBAR, Aug. 16.—Copious showers of rain have fallen over all the districts, and in some the rainfall has been more than others, which caused agricultural operations to be delayed.

MOMINABAD, Aug. 15.—Good heavy showers are reported from this district. Sowing is going on vigorously.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Aug. 9.—Last year at this time the ground was dry and parched, and the cry was for rain; this year the rainfall has already been so heavy that it is very much feared the crops will suffer by it. Whereas in 1877, from the 6th of June up to date, the registered rainfall was 6 inches 4 cents, this year within the same period it is 24 inches 10 cents., and should it continue raining as it has done hitherto, the consequences may be serious.

BIDAR, Aug. 19.—As if to make amends for the dry day we had the day before yesterday, it rained for hours yesterday evening. People have no peace of mind, for the topic wherever you go is rain and its consequences. It is yet premature to say that all the crops are completely destroyed, but no doubt half are washed away or decayed and the other half are in imminent danger. The sky is overcast and no prospect of sunshine. At Elav, a place about 18 miles from Broach, 68 inches have fallen up to date.

We publish in our supplement this morning Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee's Factory Bill, along with statement of objects and reasons for the Bill and the official correspondence to which it has given rise. It might be supposed from the ambiguous language of Mr. Nugent's letter, that Mr. Arbuthnot, President of the Factory Commission of 1874, had condemned Mr. Sorabjee's Bill, whereas he heartily approves of it. There can be no doubt that factory legislation is inevitable, not for Bombay only but for all India; and as Sir Richard Temple has now brought into his Council Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, the chief representative of the Bombay millowners, it would be well to have Mr. Sorabjee's Bill discussed, and to hear what can be said on both sides.

THE Bomby Town Council had submitted to them yesterday by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, a statement showing the progress of the laying of the main which is to bring the Tulsi water into Bombay. From this statement it appears that 51,580 ft. of the main have been laid, jointed, and completed up to the present time, and 17,638 ft. are laid in position ready to be jointed. The remaining length is 31,172 ft., and sufficient pipes for only 17,997 ft. are at present in Bombay, either near the pipe line or stored at the pipe depôt, the remaining 13,558 having yet to be received from the contractors in England. Mr. Walton, judging from assurances given by the contractors through Mr. Manning, the gentleman employed by the Corporation to test the pipes in England, and to Messrs. Graham & Co., their agents in Bombay, expects that the last pipe will have been delivered into the hands of the Municipality in Bombay in the early part of October; and he leaves it to be inferred that the work of laying them, after they are received, will not be delayed much longer. We hope this will be the case, but there does not appear much probability of our getting any of the Tulsi water in Bombay before, at any rate, the beginning of 1879, in spite of Mr. Pedder's promise that it should be distributed by May 1878. The Town Council sanctioned payment of an advance of Rs. 10,000 on account of charges in connection with the recent alarming landslip at Tulsi. There was no other business of importance. A detailed report of the meeting will be published to-morrow.

THE HON. SORABJEE S. BENGALEE has resigned his seat in the local Legislative Council in consequence of his continued ill-health.

MR. W. G. PEDDER is appointed to act as Commissioner of Customs during the absence at Simla of Mr. Pritchard.

A GOOD-SERVICE pension has been conferred upon Deputy Surgeon-General Cannon, M.B.

ON Friday a company of the 2-22nd Foot marched from the Allahabad Fort out into Camp, one or two fatal cases of cholera having occurred. Colonel Glass on hearing of the outbreak at once returned from Naini Tal.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following telegram dated Simla, August 15:—"Abdul Karim Khan, brother of Sher Ali, and former ruler of Khokand, has arrived at Peshawur. After rebelling against the Russians he took refuge in Kabul, but has now left on the approach of the Russian Envoy. Our Mission probably takes the Khyber route. The strength of the escort will be 200 of the Guides and 200 of the Lancers. It is expected that the Russian Envoy will await arrival of ours. Various rumours are afloat here of a contemplated army of observation; destination unknown, but Herat suggested. All are conjectures, however."

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, the Opium Agent, met with an accident last week at Ghazipore. A Waler mare he was riding came down in a rat-hole, pitching him on his head. He did not feel the shock so much at the time, but has since suffered somewhat from its effects.

THE *Statesman*—As to the continued exaction of the land revenue in the depth of the people's distress, we have a pointed inquiry to make, and we ask the public to be good enough to keep it in mind. It will be remembered then, that the *Pioneer* told us, a few weeks ago, that the records of the Secretariat at Allahabad had been all thrown open to its inspection, and that it had failed to find therein any confirmation of the charges made by us against the Government of the Provinces. We now ask pointedly, therefore, whether the *Pioneer* was permitted to see the remonstrances addressed by the late Mr. Mackonochie to his immediate superiors upon the misery of the people in his discussion of Sultanpore then under his charge? We have been under the disadvantage all through this quarrel of not being able to produce the correspondence of Sir George Couper's Government with his district officers. Mr. Mackonochie is dead; and his death, we are told, brought about by his reckless exposure of himself to fatigue in his efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the people, and his distress at finding his remonstrances in their behalf of no avail. We ask the *Pioneer* then to tell us whether it found no trace of Mr. Mackonochie's letters in the records which it says were placed unreservedly at its disposal. Sir George Couper's administration received urgent remonstrances from Mr. Mackonochie as to the condition of the people in his district so far back as October or November last, and they were all ineffectual. In particular, he implored that he might not be required to proceed with the collection of the land revenue. Will the Government of Sir George dare to produce these letters and its replies thereto? There can be no mistake as to the facts; for it is under Mr. Mackonochie's own hand that we know that his remonstrances were. He were himself out, we are told, in his efforts to save the people; and when dead, it was officially recorded that he had fallen a victim to his devotion to the public service. Yes, victim to *his* devotion to the people, and to his Government's neglect of his entreaties. We appeal to the Government of India whether charges of this order should be passed over in silence. Sir George Couper has in his possession the evidence of poor dead Mackonochie against him, while irresponsible writers, vested with a semi-illegitimate official authority, are trying to whitewash the Government and cast the blame of the mortality on the local officers. The Government of the N.-W. P. should be required to produce its correspondence with Mr. Mackonochie.

THE ravages of tigers, says the Ootacamund paper, "in the neighbourhood of Mudumullay continue unabated. A native Shikaree was proceeding along the road at this spot when a tiger appeared, and was in the act of springing upon him just as the man fired. Happily he killed the animal, which was evidently a man-eater, for between its fangs he discovered a lot of human hair, evidently that of a woman. We learn that tigers are still very numerous about Seegoor, and not a day passes but one or two are seen in the most frequented localities. We are glad to find that our remarks on the subject of tigers have attracted attention, and that the Commissioner purposes addressing Government upon the subject of higher rewards for the destruction of these beasts."

A CURIOUS story, says the *Statesman*, reaches us from a district not a thousand miles away from Madras. A complaint was instituted, so the story goes, against a barber for breach of contract in having left one of his customers half shaved, the knight of the razor being under an agreement to reap the complainant's chin for an annual consideration of four annas (whether paid quarterly or how deponent sayeth not) and a modicum of grain. The Sub-Magistrate before whom the case was tried, found the unhappy shearer guilty of a breach of contract punishable under Act XIII. of 1859, and sentenced him to undergo three days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay the complainant's costs amounting to Rs. 4. The case, however, having been brought to the notice of the High Court, their Lordships the Judges, in the exercise of their powers of revision, reversed the conviction and ordered the sum of Rs. 4 levied from the accused to be refunded to him.

REGARDING a coming election, *Truth* says:—Both sides in the City are so evenly matched that victory at the next election is more likely to depend upon the skilful manipulation of votes than upon anything else. The cleverest players of the three-corner trick will win the game. But why in the name of wonder have the Conservatives pitched upon "Baron" Henry de Worms as one of these men?

SIR RICHARD WALLACE has made a present to Lord Beaconsfield of the star worn by the late Marquis of Hertford as a Knight of the Garter. The diamonds and rubies of this star are said to be worth above £12,000. Inclusive of Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield there are eleven Knights of the Garter who are not Sovereigns, and who are below the rank of Duke. Of the twenty-four Dukes of the United Kingdom, fourteen have the Garter. The odds, therefore, are somewhat in favour of any Duke becoming a Knight of the Order.

Truth says:—The real plea in favour of the grant of money to the Duke of Connaught on his marriage is, that he is precluded by law from marrying whom he likes. If restrictions are imposed upon particular individuals by the laws of a country, it is only reasonable that the country should pay a *quid pro quo*. The Queen has, in reality, no very large sum at her disposal. Her civil list is £385,000, and in addition to this she receives £49,000 per annum from the Duchy of Lancaster. But, with the exception of £60,000, which is paid to her Majesty's privy purse, all the rest of the civil list is by law disposed of in the following manner. A schedule appropriates to—1. Salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; 2. Expenses of her Majesty's household, £172,500; 3. Royal bounty, alms, and special services, £13,200; 4. Unappropriated balances, £8,040. At the beginning of each quarter a Treasury warrant is made out, giving to those who have the management of the expenditure under the above heads a portion not exceeding one-fourth of the entire appropriation, and at the end of the quarter they have to give an account to the Treasury of what they have spent. So carefully has Parliament watched over the specific mode in which the civil list is expended, that there is an enactment that no portion of it shall be applied to any other class of expenditure than that to which it was appropriated. The annual charges on the Consolidated Fund for members of the Royal family are as follows:—The Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000; Princess Augusta (Mecklenburgh-Strelitz), £3,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; Princess Mary (Teck), £5,000; Princess Imperial of Prussia, £8,000; Princess Alice Maud (Hesse), £6,001; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; Princess of Wales, £10,000; Princess Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, £25,000; Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, £15,000; Princess Helena of Schelswig-Holstein (Denmark), £6,000; Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, £6,000; Prince Leopold, £15,000. The Prince of Wales also receives £60,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall.

THE *Osmanli* of Constantinople publishes a correspondence which, it says, passed at the beginning of the present year between the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Sultan. The former, in a letter dated the 19th of January last, expresses his thanks to the Sultan for sending him a special Envoy, and observes that he has learned with regret that the Russians had approached Constantinople, while the English, notwithstanding their professions of respect and sympathy with Turkey, continued to maintain an attitude of neutrality. "As I know," proceeds Shere Ali, "that the English have for some time not been on a footing of friendliness and sincerity with us, I continue to hold aloof from them. I am of opinion that the Russians are as energetic as the English, and that in any case they surpass them in real friendship. It is quite impossible for one to believe in anything Englishmen say. I have become convinced from the various conversations which I have had with the Russian Envoy here that the Russians are much more honest and sincere than the English. I cannot, therefore, refrain from begging your Majesty to withdraw from the English alliance and to approach Russia. May the Almighty grant repeated victories to the Ottoman armies and make all the Mahommedans victorious." To this the Sultan replied that he could not share the Ameer's views as to the English nation. "I cannot complain of England, and my eminent predecessors have not said anything to her disadvantage. I know that many thought that England would have been obliged to ally herself with us in this war and fight on our side; but I am constrained to say they were wrong. From the day of my accession to the present moment my Cabinet Council never expected help from abroad; and I can only ascribe the unexpected turn events have taken to the circumstance that some Great Power must have secretly assisted Russia and that the principalities under our suzerainty have rebelled. . . I recommend you to renew and confirm your friendly relations with England. Do not allow yourselves to be deluded by the suggestions of Russian spies."

THE following remarks made by Sir A. H. Layard in a despatch to Lord Salisbury, dated July 2, and published with the last batch of Turkish papers, are not only worth the attention of Russophils, but also of being placed on record as material for the future historian of the times we live in. "It would," says Sir A. H. Layard, "be a needless and painful task to collect from the different reports that have been addressed to this Embassy the numberless cases of outrages, cruelty, rape, and massacre committed during the last few months upon the Mussulmans of Roumelia. It would scarcely be too much to affirm that they exceed in horror and amount the accumulated misdeeds of four centuries of Turkish misrule. Never have the Turks, even in the worst days of their history, been guilty of such indiscriminate slaughter, such shocking outrages on women and female children, such universal destruction of property, and such general religious persecution. The deeds of the Bashi-Bazouks at Batak and in other Bulgarian villages, immensely exaggerated by thoughtless, designing, or unscrupulous men, and the consequences of a panic which they created, fade into insignificance when compared to the horrors which have shown that in the house of them. It can scarcely be believed that this indifference should have arisen from the fact that the victims are Mussulmans. Yet when the whole of the European press unites in an outcry against the Turkish Government, and demands justice and vengeance because houses in a Greek village in insurrection are injured, its church plate stolen, or some of its inhabitants killed, and almost passes over in silence the shocking cruelties perpetrated upon the Mahommedans of Turkey, it would seem that public opinion is not altogether uninfluenced by this consideration."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

On Tuesday Her Majesty invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and subsequently conferred various degrees of the Order of the Bath upon Lord Carnarvon made a G.C.B., Lord Tenterden, and Lieutenant-General Sir A Kemball respectively.

The Queen has ordered the appointment of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia as an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Prince Leopold has been suffering from an injured knee, is now better.

The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the appointment of Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Lord Dufferin.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Rosebery inquired whether the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be produced in Parliament, to which Lord Salisbury replied that the document in question being connected with interchanges of ideas upon other subjects, and another Power objecting, it would not be produced. Lord Carnarvon deprecated the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and Lords Morley, Bath, Granville, and Hammond expressed surprise at the determination of the Government to withhold the Anglo-Russian Agreement, but no motion was made upon the subject. On Monday Earl Granville commented upon some remarks made by the Premier on Saturday at the Carlton Club banquet, especially deprecating the attack upon Mr. Gladstone. Lord Beaconsfield replied in vindication of his statements, and asserted that the Opposition had not ventured to bring the policy of the Government before Parliament by any formal motion. Lords Ripon, Cardwell, and Aberdare followed on one side, and Lords Salisbury and Cranbrook on the other, after which the discussion terminated. On Tuesday night the proceedings were of no great interest. Last night Lord Carnarvon made a statement in respect to his motives for retiring from the Cabinet, to which Earl Beaconsfield replied.

At the early sitting of the House of Commons on Friday the Attorney-General, in response to Sir W. Harcourt, explained the nature of the jurisdiction to be exercised by the British Consul over the inhabitants of Cyprus. At the evening sitting Mr. M'Arthur moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the best means of promoting the civilization of the South African natives; but Sir M. Hicks-Beach (with whom Mr. W. E. Forster concurred) thought the subject should be left to the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, to deal with. The motion was withdrawn. On Monday the Marquis of Hartington moved resolutions condemnatory of the neglect by the British Plenipotentiaries of the interests of Greece and of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Mr. D. Plunket moved an amendment directly approving the conduct of the Government. The debate was continued by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Bourke, and other speakers, and was then adjourned. It was resumed on Tuesday by Lord Sandon, who, disclaiming on the part of the Government any pretensions to a triumph at the Congress, maintained that the Treaty and the collateral agreements by which it had been accompanied had preserved alike the peace of Europe and the interests of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone followed with a long and animated speech, replying to the Premier's personal attack upon him, and strongly denouncing the policy of the Government before and during the Russo-Turkish war and at the Conference, and especially the Convention with the Porte. The other speakers included Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. Birley, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Cross, after whom the debate was again adjourned. On Wednesday Mr. Plimsoll resisted the third reading of the Duke of Connaught's Annuity Bill, but after considerable discussion the amendment was negatived by 151 to 13, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. The adjourned debate was resumed last night by Mr. Lowe, who commented severely upon the conduct of the Government in connexion with Eastern Affairs, using expressions which, at the request of the Speaker, he subsequently withdrew. He was followed by Lord John Manners. The debate was continued by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Major Nolan, Sir J. Hay, Mr. J. Holms, Mr. Hugessen, and other members, and was again adjourned.

The dignity of knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. E. Hertslet, of the Foreign Office.

At a meeting of delegates of the National Reform Union, held on Wednesday at Manchester, resolutions were passed calling for the impeachment of Ministers, and urging the Liberal leaders to take action in defence of Parliamentary privilege and popular liberty.

One of the boilers of the steamship Humboldt burst while the vessel was proceeding down the Mersey on Saturday. Three of the men in the engine-room were killed and two others severely injured.

The directors of the Bank of England to-day raised the discount rate to 6 per cent. There is very little to say about stocks. Business on the whole has been very limited, and for the week the changes are unimportant, the fall of one day having been recovered the next.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. W. K. Babington, Mad. Inf. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. Galwey, K.C.B., Mad. Inf.; F. B. Cardwell, Ben. U.C.S.; the Hon. C. A. Berkeley; Rear-Admiral A. H. Gardner, C.B.; Rev. Canon Gribble, late I.N.; E. H. C. Monckton, late Ben. C.S.; J. Sutcliffe, Director-Gen. Pub. Instruction, Bengal; Rear-Admiral P. A. Helpman.

The principal event in connexion with foreign affairs during the past week has been the entrance of the Austrian troops, on Monday, into Bosnia. A Turkish officer presented a protest, which was refused acceptance by the Austrian commander, and no further opposition was made. Since then, however, a threatening state of affairs has arisen at Serajevo, where the Mussulman population have deposed the Turkish authorities and taken up arms to resist the Austrian occupation.

At Constantinople there are divided counsels respecting Bosnia and Herzegovina, but according to the latest information Safvet Pasha, who is peacefully disposed, had regained his ascendency with the Sultan. At the same time there are serious apprehensions lest conflicts should arise between the Mussulman population of Albania and the Servians and Montenegrins, who are suspected by them of ulterior designs.

The movement of the Russian troops from Roumania and San Stefano continues; but the Turks decline to evacuate Varna until the Russians retire two days' march from Constantinople.

The German elections were held on Tuesday, and according to the latest accounts the National Liberal Party have been most successful.

The German Emperor has gone to Teplitz, in Bohemia.

The Duke of Cumberland's protest against the occupation of Hanover by the German Government has been published.

The Treaty of Berlin has been ratified by all the signatory Powers except the Porte, which has asked for delay. The request, however, is not likely to be sanctioned by the other Governments.

The anti-Austrian agitation in Italy has subsided, having been condemned by all the foreign papers. The King and Queen of Italy arrived in Milan on Tuesday, and met with a most cordial reception.

The report that the King of Spain intended to abdicate the throne is contradicted from Madrid.

The nomination of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada has been very favourably received in those colonies.

Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary for Foreign Affairs, died on the 1st inst. at the Vatican.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 2.—The semi-official *Agence Russe* to-day says:—"Political, commercial, and financial affairs here are at a standstill, pending the execution by the Porte of its engagements, more particularly with regard to Varna and Batoum. The assurance given by the new Minister of Finance in his speech to the Committee of the Bourse, that he would strongly protect genuine commercial and industrial undertakings, but wish to suppress those of a doubtful character, has produced an excellent impression in the commercial world."

AGITATION IN BOSNIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.—The Ministers were deliberating for several hours to-day upon the Bosnian question. The Porte considers the conditions inferior to the Austrian occupation, and negotiations are still proceeding between the Austrian and Turkish Governments with the object of arriving at an understanding.

The Porte has received information from Serajevo, stating that the people, following a patriotic impulse, deposed Nazhar Pasha, the Governor, who had taken no measures to resist the Austrian advance, and had proclaimed as his successor Hafiz Pasha, the military commander. Other accounts received here represent all Bosnia to be in a state of agitation, and state that a provisional Government has been proclaimed. The people in several parts of the province had demanded arms, which were refused by the authorities. Conflicts ensued, in which there were killed and wounded on both sides. It is further stated that the Turkish troops seem to be unwilling to act against the people.

Fifteen Bulgarians, condemned to death by a military tribunal, were sent from Varna on board an Austrian Lloyd's steamer to Constantinople for execution. After the men got on board, however, the captain of the vessel took of their chains, and on arriving at Constantinople would not allow them to be landed. Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, on learning the circumstances, informed the Porte that the men would be sent back to Varna to-morrow.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, August 2.—It is stated in clerical circles that Monsignor Macelli, the Pontifical Nuncio, has come to an understanding with Prince Bismarck relative to a *modus vivendi* between Germany and the Vatican.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 2.—The *Nazione* of to-day states that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at Rome has had a conference with Signor Zanardelli, in which he assured the Italian Minister of the friendly feeling entertained by the Austrian Government towards Italy.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—No foundation exists for the report that Savfet Pasha would be superseded in the post of Grand Vizier. The Sultan, on the contrary, shows great favour in this Minister, and has presented him with his own watch as a mark of his satisfaction.

The Rhodope Commissioners continued their investigations into the atrocities committed by Russians and Bulgarians upon the Mussulman population. Fresh cases of cruelty and outrage continue to be reported.

RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The Russians are endeavouring to charter steam transports for conveying 100,000 men to Odessa about a month hence. The operation will, however, depend upon the evacuation of Varna by the Turks. The Greeks have been ordered to be ready to embark as soon as possible, and the Russian Ambassador urges the Porte to accelerate the evacuation, but the date is still very uncertain.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND MR. GLADSTONE.

THE language used by Lord Beaconsfield in speaking of Mr. Gladstone was commented on by Lord Granville in the House of Lords and the reply which the Premier then made has led to a correspondence between Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr. Gladstone read the following letter, which he said he had that day addressed to Lord Beaconsfield:—

Dear Lord Beaconsfield,—I find you are reported in the *Times* of to-day to have made last night a reference to a speech delivered by me at Oxford, and in which you stated that I described you as a dangerous and even a devilish character. I shall be obliged by your informing me on the Eastern Question I had indulged in criticisms reflecting with the most offensive epithets upon your conduct and descriptions of your character. Will you have the goodness to supply me with a list or selection of these offensive epithets, applied not merely to your measures, but to your personal character, and with a note of the times and places at which they were used. If I have been inaccurately reported, I ask your pardon for having troubled you with this letter, which is, I need hardly add, of a public nature.

The following reply from Lord Beaconsfield was published in Wednesday's papers:—

Lord Beaconsfield presents his compliments to Mr. Gladstone and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of this day's date referring to some remark made by Lord Beaconsfield last night in the House of Lords, and requesting to be supplied with "a list of offensive epithets applied, not merely to Lord Beaconsfield's measures, but to his person and character, and with a note of the times and places at which they were used." As this would require a research over a period of two years and a half, during which Mr. Gladstone, to use his own expressions at Oxford, has been counterworking "by day and by night, week by week, and month by month," Lord Beaconsfield cannot undertake the labour.

Lord Beaconsfield, who is at this moment much pressed with affairs, is obliged to request those gentlemen who are kind enough to assist him in the conduct of public business to undertake the necessary research, which probably may require some little time; but that Lord Beaconsfield, by such delay in replying to Mr. Gladstone, may not appear wanting in becoming courtesy, he must observe with reference to the Oxford speech referred to by the House of Lords which was one long invective against the Government, that Mr. Gladstone then remarked that when he spoke of the Government he meant Lord Beaconsfield, who was alone responsible, and by whom "the great name of England had been degraded and debased." In the same spirit, a few days back, at Southwark, Lord Beaconsfield was charged with "an act of duplicity of which every Englishman should be ashamed, an act of duplicity which, if it succeeds, will be passed, and" Mr. Gladstone believed, "has been rarely equalled in the history of nations." Such an act, however, might be expected from a Minister who, according to Mr. Gladstone, "sold the honour of England to the devil," an epithet "devilish," which Lord Beaconsfield used in the House of Lords, he is informed that it was not Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden who compared Lord Beaconsfield to Mephistopheles, but simply one of Mr. Gladstone's friends who, referring to Mr. Gladstone how they were "to get rid of this Mephistopheles;" but as Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain the mode—probably the Birmingham Caucus—Lord Beaconsfield may perhaps be excused for assuming that Mr. Gladstone sanctioned the propriety of the scarcely complimentary appellation.

THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Had I known that the Foreign Secretary desired to keep the Agreement secret I should never have divulged it. In the discussion on the Agreement it has been termed a "secret" State paper. This is erroneous. At the Foreign Office all papers are "confidential" until the time has arrived for their publication; but there are special documents marked "secret and confidential" which are intended never to be divulged. The Agreement of May 30, belonged to the former category. To the latter belonged a certain document signed on the afternoon of May 31. What the nature of this second document was I will not even hint at. I simply mention its existence to show that when I knew secrecy to be desired I did not break my trust. That secret engagement of Friday, May 31st, 1878, was of great value at the time, and it is of importance still, but although I have had great provocation from the Foreign Office to divulge this secret I have not done so, and shall not do so, because I know that the Governments desire to prevent its disclosure. When the proper time shall arrive I shall make other disclosures in connection with this matter, which I am convinced will set my character right with the public, and this conviction, which has sustained me during the recent brutal charge of stealing, will continue to sustain me until that proper time arrives.—Faithfully yours,

CHARLES MARVIN.

37, Burrage-road, Plumstead, S.E., July 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

THE DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

MR. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud cheers, said—I will begin with the discharge of the most agreeable portion of my duty. I cordially congratulate the noble Lord on his first appearance as a member of the Cabinet in one of the greatest debates in this House. He had, in my poor judgment given evidence of his capacity of dealing with the varied aspects of public affairs, and it is with very sincere pleasure that I see him where he now is, and that I have heard him deliver a very able, but certainly very successfully, a somewhat imaginative speech. He has dealt with the subject before us in an elaborate speech, but so narrow in limit that almost one half of it was occupied in discussing the conduct and policy of Liberal Governments in former years. I think I am correct in speaking of that portion of the speech, but I am unable to follow the noble Lord into that part of the discussion. What I have to say is that I do not wish to touch on matters which appear to me to be very indirectly and partially connected with the great and difficult subject of this debate. I will only take notice that the noble Lord has with great fairness admitted with respect to the Liberal Governments down to 1866 that in his opinion they pursued a very active course, and one with regard to the condition of the Turkish Empire. The noble Lord has drawn a contrast, to the disparagement of the late Government, which I regret, but one which I am not prepared in detail to argue with him at this time. He says that in the time of the late Government questions were put to the then Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with which I must have been acquainted before answers were given to them. My noble friend is entirely wrong, for not one of these questions, unless they bore on the politics of the day, ever came before the Prime Minister. I do not hesitate to admit in the main the allegations of the noble Lord. When the late Government was formed, Lord Clarendon, then the Foreign Secretary, determined upon a course with regard to the state of affairs in Turkey that he could take would be to endeavour to arrive at some good understanding with the great Empire of Russia with regard to our relations with Central Asia. The most important question which seem to present themselves naturally, at the bottom of the anxieties of this House—namely, the safety of India—was actively and successfully prosecuted by Lord Clarendon during his term of office? His Lordship, unhappily for this country, died in the early summer of 1870. Immediately after that broke out the Franco-German war. That war, and questions connected with it, had hardly concluded when we found ourselves involved in a complicated controversy with the United States, ending in the arbitration of Geneva, and the noble Lord, knowing the state of foreign affairs, and that the disturbances of Europe were continued in 1870 and 1871, and knowing that we were occupied in 1873 with the Ashantee settlement, knowing what was our condition in this House—thinks it a damning accusation against us that in dealing with different subjects we did not enter minutely into the condition of the Turkish Empire, which was then in a condition inferior to that of the Bulgarians of the north, you have left there for Russia the finest possible field for intrigue [hear, hear]. If there is a material condition of political difference between the Bulgarians north and the Bulgarians of the south, I defy you to establish any situation of affairs more favourable for Russian intrigue than that in which she retains a great deal of influence in the small Bulgaria which you have made, a far greater influence than she would have retained in the larger Bulgaria, and there will be the continual impulse of the people in the small Bulgaria to unite their fortunes with those whom they have not been allowed to join. Among the great topics which came up for discussion in that great assembly—for it was a great assembly—I have looked anxiously to find what were the points in which the British Plenipotentiaries worked together—and I am bound to say I have not been able to discover a distinction between Lord Beaconsfield and the other members of his Government, and I have said that Lord Beaconsfield was the one in whom appeared to me to be most thoroughly and completely developed the idea to which I then referred; but I draw no such distinction now. It appears to me that the two leading Plenipotentiaries, who alone did the ostensible part of the work, though no doubt Lord Odo Russell had a share, worked in entire harmony together. I have no other evidence than that which appears on the face of the Protocols; what is behind I know not. That is the only confession I feel myself bound in fairness to make. Well, it is a matter of desire which we should prefer to find expressed by British Plenipotentiaries in a European Congress? We hold ourselves to be the freest of all the great countries in Europe, and we think that when the great States meet in council, from our experience of the views and principles which prevail in England, they will learn something in favour of freedom. It is not, therefore, so far as I may presume to judge, an unreasonable proposition that we are entitled to look to the British Plen

the view of the Prime Minister. This educing of order and prosperity out of chaos and anarchy—the chaos and anarchy of centuries—of eighteen millions of people, spread over a territory larger than Western Europe, is what has been undertaken by a Government which finds that public affairs in this country are in such a condition—I do not say owing to them—that they are in vain taxing their brains to discover this and that little Lilliputian method of saving a few hours of time in order to disarm Parliamentary obstruction, and to enable us to get rid of some small portion of those enormous areas of our public business which are full of meaning to men whose brain and strength are already overtaxed in the duties of Government [cheers.] But that is what we are undertaking.

(To be Continued.)

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On THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoolrehman Esack—
Ex "Tythonus," "Scottish Chief," "Marlborough," S.S. "Hindoostan," S.S. "Assam," and "Gimara."
Ex V K R 2406-94
2497-505
2512, 2514-22
2506-11
2513, 2523
2552-601
2679-728
2529-79 } 127 Cases white Foolscap Paper.
Ex Duke of Atholl—
Do. 2359-3008 50 cases white foolscap paper.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
On account and at the risk of Premjee Soondersee—
Ex. S. S. Europa.
P S 5-6 2 cases 196 11-12 dozen woven handkerchiefs.
Ex. S.S. Italia.
7-8 2 cases 209 7-12 dozen woven handerchiefs.
Ex. S.S. Childwall Hall.
9-10 2 cases 231½ doz. woven handkerchiefs.
On account and at the risk of Dhurumsey Narronjee—
Ex. S.S. Childwall.
F
D N 4 1 case white nansooks.
J
Ex. S.S. Trentham Hall.
6 1 case white nansooks.
Ex. S.S. Strathleven.
8 1 case white nansooks.
On account and at the risk of Chuttoorbhooj Narronjee.
Ex. S.S. Macedonia.
L C 487 1 case doria choories.
On account and at the risk of the indentor Dhurumsey Heerjee.
P D 2 1 case 252 Fs. white doria stripe scarfs 36 by 5 yd.
DH
4 1 „ 256 „ „ „ „ „ 40 by 5½ „
6 1 „ 253 „ „ „ „ „ 45 by 6 „
8 1 „ 253 „ „ „ „ „ 50 by 6 „
10 1 „ 256 „ „ „ „ „ 50 by 6 „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property in Fort, Borah Bazaar Street.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, on the premises at 4 p.m., by order of Bai Navibai widow of Cullianjee Ludha, deceased, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Hole-ja Chunja Street, in the sub-district of Fort, and Colaba in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 750 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 521 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 48 and bounded on the east by Borah Bazaar Street, on the west by the house of the late Gokuldass Tejpall, and a sweepers passage a moiety or half part of which belongs to the said Navibai widow and adjoins the premises herein before described, and the other moiety to the said Gocouldass Tejpall, on the north by a sweepers passage and the house of Shamoo Asar and on the south by Mungoo Sindy Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Novibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. Remington, Horo and Conroy, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

3 bags English Permanent hay grass seeds, a slate billiard table with lamp complete, few fancy purdah, carpets, and single sets of English harness.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

NOTICES.

A LADY accustomed to the care of children, the wife of a Post-Captain in the Navy, is prepared to take charge of Indian children, either with or without care of education. Large house and grounds in a healthy country locality near London. Highest references given and required. Address for terms, &c. S. D. H., Elmswood, New Southgate, London N.

MRS. EDWARDS (Widow of the late Revd Edwin Edwards) having a commodious residence, most healthfully situated, desires to receive a limited number of CHILDREN of Parents residing abroad, to EDUCATE with her own little girl of ten years. She would also take the charge of those who are receiving a College education to spend the vacations. Home comforts, with kindly Christian watchfulness over health and development. Highest references given and required. Address, Mrs. EDWARDS, The Green, Calne, Wiltshire.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
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Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operations, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

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Several fast sailing lateen-rigged Boats, Row Boats, Gigs, Punts, &c

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10th August, 1878.

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In various Designs,
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Fine Linen Pillow Cases, per pair Rs. 6.
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Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.
It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvaag, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such excellent material by the process of Mr. Peter Moller is of a pale straw colour, entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

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MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded:—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Dunedin National Exhibition, 1871—Dunedin National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says:—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for examination."

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children:—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says:—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Public Health, No. 41, Vol. III., says:—"Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the darkcoloured oil, leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes:—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste of odour, which makes it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—J. C. Hume Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes:—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would recommend MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, M. D., writes:—"For some years I had given up the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Moller's Cod Liver Oil I have prescribed it almost daily."

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is sold by chemists in England in bottles at 2s. 3d. and 4s. Wholesale depots in every other country in Europe, in India, Australi, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies, and throughout South America.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878.

PROPOSED FACTORY LABOUR BILL.

DRAFT.

A BILL to regulate the labour of persons employed in the Mills and Factories in the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to pass an Act to regulate the labour of persons employed in the Mills and Factories in the Presidency of Bombay,

It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called "The Factory Act, Bombay."

It extends to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay.

And it shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) "Mill" or "Factory" includes all places of work wherein steam or water power is or shall be used to propel or work the machinery therein, but does not include any part of such place or places wherein steam or water power shall not be so used.

(2) "Occupier" includes owner or owners of any Mill or Factory, whether such owner or owners be an individual or individuals or a company or association of persons either incorporated or not, and also any individual or individuals or company or association as aforesaid having on behalf of the owner or owners of any Mill or Factory the care or direction thereof or of any part thereof or of any person employed therein.

(3) "Adult males" means all male persons who shall have completed the age of fourteen years.

(4) "Adult females" means all female persons who shall have completed the age of fourteen years.

(5) "Young persons" means all persons, male or female, who shall have completed the age of eight years, but who shall not have completed the age of fourteen years.

CHAPTER II.—*Working hours of Mills and Factories.*

3. No Mill or Factory shall be at work before six in the forenoon nor after six in the afternoon on any day.

4. No Mill or Factory shall be at work for more than six days in every seven days.

CHAPTER III.—*Working hours of persons employed in Mills and Factories.*

5. No adult male shall be employed in any Mill or Factory for more than eleven hours in any one day.

6. No adult female shall be employed in any Mill or Factory for more than ten hours in any one day.

7. No young person shall be employed in any Mill or Factory for more than nine hours in any one day.

8. It shall not be lawful for any occupier of any Factory or Mill to employ therein on any day any adult male or female or any young person who shall have to his knowledge already worked on the same day in any other Mill or Factory.

9. There shall be allowed in the course of every day not less than one hour for rest or meals to every adult male, adult female, and young person out of the hours of work for them respectively limited by this Act; and such hour shall be allowed in the case of adult males and females after the first five hours of work on any day, and in the case of young persons after the first four hours of work on any day: Provided that it shall not be necessary to allow any time for rest or meal to young persons who shall be employed in any Mill or Factory for not more than five hours per day.

10. It shall not be lawful for any occupier of any Factory or Mill to employ therein any child or children who shall not have completed the age of eight years.

CHAPTER IV.—*Certifying Surgeons, Registers and Certificate of Age.*

11. The Governor in Council shall, upon this Act being passed, appoint a sufficient number of medical or surgical practitioners to be Certifying Surgeons for the purpose of examining persons brought to Certifying Surgeons to obtain certificate of age, and of giving such certificates, and may in any such appointment specify any mills or factories or district for which any such Surgeon is appointed, and may from time to time annul any such appointment, and in like manner make another or others; but no Medical nor Surgical Practioners having any beneficial interest in any Mill or Factory, shall be appointed a Certifying Surgeon.

12. Within such period after the appointment of Certifying Surgeons under this Act as the Governor in Council shall specify by notification in the *Government Gazette*, a register shall be made in every Mill or Factory by the occupier thereof of the names, ages, and residences of persons employed therein, and every such register shall within the same period be certified by a Certifying Surgeon duly appointed under this Act as aforesaid, who shall sign a statement at the foot of such register that he has seen every person therein, and that he believes his or her age to be correctly stated therein. The occupier of each Mill or Factory shall pay the Surgeon who so certifies the correctness of the register thereof a fee of four annas for every person named therein as employed in such Mill or Factory.

13. After the period to be specified in the manner provided by the last preceding sections, occupiers of Mills or Factories shall obtain a surgical certificate of the age of every person engaged for employment in their Mills or Factories within seven days after the engagement of such person. The certifying surgeon's fee for each certificate shall be one Rupee, which the occupiers obtaining the same shall pay in the first instance and be at liberty to deduct out of the earnings of the person named in such certificate. Surgical Certificates shall be in the form given in Schedule A to this Act. Occupiers of Mills or Factories shall file all certificates of age obtained by them, in a book to be called "Age Certificate Book," in which shall be noted the date of such certificates, and the said certificates shall be numbered in the order in which they are so filed.

14. Surgical certificates of age given by Certifying Surgeons appointed in the manner prescribed by this Act shall be conclusive evidence of the age of the person named in such certificates for the purposes of this Act, and certificates given by any person other than such Certifying Surgeon shall be of no force.

CHAPTER V.—*Power of Government to increase the hours of work and to allow exemptions in certain cases.*

15. The Governor in Council on due representation being made to him may (for such period or periods and subject to such rule or rules as he may consider necessary),

(a) Increase the working hours for adult males in any Mill or Factory;

(b) Exempt any Mill or Factory where adult males only are employed, from the application of Sections three and four of this Act; or,

(c) Exempt any Mill or Factory belonging to Government from the operation of this Act.

CHAPTER VI.—*Penalty.*

16. Every occupier of any Mill or Factory who shall work the same otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of this Act, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for every day that he shall so work the Mill or Factory.

17. Every occupier of any Mill or Factory who shall employ therein any male, female or young person otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act, or any child under eight years of age, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for the age of † years, and that I believe the real age of the said to be at least years

(Signed)

Dated at this day of 18 . } Certifying Surgeon

* Date to be inserted in words not figures.

† Age between 8 and 14 years.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The want has long been felt of a Factory Act for the protection of the working classes, and especially women and children, in the Cotton Mills and other Factories throughout this Presidency. Most of the manufacturing countries of Europe have their factory legislation, and although it is not proposed at present that elaborate legislative measures on the subject, on the model of European legislation, should be introduced into India, it is desirable and necessary for the health and well-being of our patient labouring population that some limit should be fixed by law regarding their hours of work, and to procure for them by the same means a day of rest once in a week. At present the boon of closing our Cotton Mills on Sundays is granted to the employees at the caprice or according to the interest of the employers; generally these Mills are closed one Sunday in a fortnight, but from the necessity of cleaning the machinery the hands have also to work for a few hours of that day. With this slight exception, and with the exception of about fourteen holidays in the year, the hands are kept constantly at work from sunrise to sunset, resting for from twenty minutes to half an hour in the middle of the day for their meals. The hours of work vary according to seasons of the year, from about eleven hours in the cold season to thirteen hours in the longer days of the hot months.

It is proposed in this Bill that the hours of work be limited for male adults to eleven hours, for female adults to ten hours, and for children or young persons of both sexes above the age of 8 years and under 14 years to nine hours per day, out of which they shall all be entitled to one hour of rest for meals. It is likewise proposed to prohibit altogether the employment of children under the age of 8 years.

This very moderate measure of law, it is expected, although not so favourable as similar laws in force in Great Britain, will considerably benefit the people for whose good it is intended. Apart from the considerations of health and the alleviation of hardship and cruelty to children of tender years, the measure, it is hoped, will lessen in some degree the brutalising ignorance which is the effect of the mode of life to which the factory hands are subjected.

Provision has been made in the Bill to empower the Governor in Council to increase at his discretion the hours of work of adult males, and to permit certain other exemptions regarding the application of the Act, and to provide for all necessary cases where exemption is needed including the working of Cotton Presses and other Factories, which require extra hours of work at certain periods of the year.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE.

Bombay, 18th April, 1878.

BOMBAY, 22nd April, 1878.

To J. M. MONTEATH, Esq., C.S., Acting Secretary to the Council of H.E. the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

SIR,—An Act for regulating the hours of labour in our Cotton Mills and other Factories, and for the protection of children of tender years employed in these establishments, being much needed, I have the honour to forward herewith Draft of a short enactment, with statement of objects and reasons, and have to request you to submit the same to His Excellency the Governor.

Should His Excellency accord to the proposed measure his approval and support, I beg that he will be so good as to order the publication of the Bill in the *Government Gazette*, under clause 15 of the rules for the conduct of business in the Legislative Council.—I have, &c.

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE.

No. 206 of 1878.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, POONA, 9th July 1878.

To the Honorable SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd April last, forwarding a draft Bill to regulate the labour of children employed in the Mills and Factories in the Presidency of Bombay, and in reply to inform you that Government are, under the arrangements made with the Government of India and the Secretary of State, unable to undertake a Bill of this nature into the Local Legislative Council, but it will be sent to the Government of India for consideration as to whether legislation is necessary in India generally.

I am at the same time directed to inform you that after receiving the opinions of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Blaney, and Maxwell, and Sir Frank Souter, Government are unable to report to the Government of India that a case has been made out for even such limited legislation as you propose.—I have, &c.,

J. NUGENT, Under-Secretary to Government.

BANQUET TO THE BRITISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G., and the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., the British Plenipotentiaries to the recent Congress at Berlin, were entertained to a banquet on Saturday evening, July 27, by the Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament, in recognition of the eminent position which they occupy as statesmen, and of the distinguished services which they have rendered to their country in securing "peace with honour." The proceedings took place in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, at Knightsbridge, and the large hall, which is capable of seating upwards of five hundred persons at dinner, was completely filled. Indeed, the number of those present was only limited by the extent of the accommodation, and more applications were made for tickets than possibly be granted. The hall was very tastefully decorated, and when the company had all assembled presented a brilliant and picturesque spectacle. There was a large display of flags and signal bunting at various points of the building; and above the Chairman's seat was the Union Jack, forming a escutcheon-wise, with a scroll bearing the now historic words, already given, "Peace with Honour." Right and left were the arms of the two plenipotentiaries, with their respective mottoes—that of Lord Beaconsfield, *Forti nihil Difficile*, and that of Lord Salisbury, *Sero sed Serio*. The tables were decorated with some fine works of art in silver, the designs of H. H. Armstead and Signor Monti, and lent for the occasion by Messrs. Hoopers and Co. Their Graces of Abercorn and Buccleuch and Queensberry took the chair.

Grace having been said by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Plunkett, dinner was partaken of. The repast over,

The CHAIRMAN said—My Lords and Gentlemen,—The first toast I have the honour to propose to-night is one which requires no preface from your president. Our loyalty is so well known throughout the whole country that there is no need to appeal to any assemblage in Great Britain to respond warmly to this toast, for we love our Sovereign, and we honour our Sovereign (cheers).

The toast was drunk with the usual heartiness, the band playing the National Anthem.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have next to propose the toast of "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." We have the prospect of an addition to the members of the Royal Family, and I am sure we will welcome that Princess as heartily as the other Princesses have been welcomed on joining the Royal Family of this country (cheers).

Band—"God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The CHAIRMAN.—I have now to propose a toast, the occasion of which has brought us together, and I can only express my regret that the lot has not fallen upon some one more eloquent and more capable of doing justice to it. We have met here to welcome home, after an arduous and difficult duty, two noble Lords, though at this moment I shall refer only to one, who holds the honorable position of Prime Minister of this country (hear, hear.) It is not for me to enter into a history of the career of that noble Lord, for it is well known to his country. His history and his political character have been before us for upward of forty years. He has had one great advantage—I will not say at the end of his career, for that, I hope, is still far distant (cheers.) But his career, like that of all British statesmen, has been a chequered one, sometimes defeat of times victory, and now at last, I trust, he has achieved the greatest victory of his life (loud cheers). He went out with apprehension on the part of many, and with the declaration of others that he was going to produce war, but he has returned crowned with peace (loud cheers.) It has been, indeed, a difficult and an arduous position in which he has been placed, for he has been assailed at home as well as abroad, but, at the same time, he has been well supported at home (hear, hear), and his motives and intentions well understood (cheers). We have not at any time lost confidence in him (cheers) nor have we doubted him; though, in the struggle in Parliament and elsewhere he has been obliged, of course, to speak with great reticence, he has been able, at all events, in the great council of the nations to speak openly and clearly and with no uncertain sound, producing the happy result which we now celebrate (cheers). I will not occupy your time for I know that every one here anticipates what I would say in eulogising our noble guest (hear, hear). You have shown your appreciation of him by your presence here as his personal friends and supporters, and many more would have been glad to be here if there had been space for them [hear, hear]. Even generous foes are welcome in the battle of life, and the man who conquers wins [cheers]. Our noble friend has had many a hard battle to fight during his life, but he has now achieved an unequivocal success, carrying with him the feeling of the whole country [cheers]. I propose that you should drink "The Health of Lord Beaconsfield," and welcome home to him; welcome to him as a conqueror who has vanquished war and brought back peace [loud cheers].

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the large company rising right *en masse* and cheering loudly, and the band playing right martially the stirring strains of "Rule Britannia."

The Earl of BEACONSFIELD, on rising to acknowledge the compliment, was greeted with a repetition of the enthusiasm which the toast itself had produced. The ringing plaudits which ran through the building, and which for a minute or so prevented his Lordship from proceeding, having ceased, the noble Earl said—My Lord Duke, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I am sure that you will acquit me of affectation if I say that it is not without emotion that I have received this expression of your good will and sympathy [hear, hear]. When I look upon this assembly I see some faces that entered public life with myself as our noble Chairman has said, more than forty years ago, I see some whose entrance into public life I myself witnessed when I had gained some experience of it: and, lastly, I see those who have only recently entered public life and whom it has been my duty and my delight to encourage and to counsel when they entered that public career so characteristic of this country, and which is one of the main securities of our liberty and welfare. Our noble Chairman has referred to my career, which like that of most public men in this country, has been one of change and vicissitude, even in the darkest fortunes of party, by the conviction that I possessed your confidence—I will not say your indulgent confidence—for in the long course of my public life that I have undergone, I have had, I think, in only too obvious a truth to touch upon. But that you have been indulgent there can be no doubt, for I can proudly remember that it has been my lot to lead in either House of Parliament of this country a longer period than has ever fallen to the lot of any statesman of that party (cheers). I have owed that result to your kindness, to your generous indulgence, more than to any personal qualities of my own [no, no], for I am perfectly sensible of that; but it is a fact which in the sunset of life I hope I may refer to with some degree of pride and satisfaction (hear, hear). Our noble Chairman has referred to the particular cause which has made me your guest to-night. I attended that great and high assembly, which has been so nobly dispersed with much reluctance, but I yielded to the earnest solicitations of my noble friend near me, my colleague in the great enterprise (cheers). He thought that my presence might be of use to the Minister, and no Minister has had to encounter; and I can say now, as I ever shall say, that to his lot fell the labouring oar in that laborious work, and that you are, I will not say equally, but more than any him than to myself for the satisfactory result of those great labours [cheers]. I share the conviction of our noble Chairman, that the results of our endeavours has been one which has been received with satisfaction by our country (cheers). But I am not perfectly sure that the work is complete or unanimous, because I know well that before forty-eight hours have passed the martial hosts of Opposition will be prepared to challenge what we have done, and to question the policy which we have established (cheers and laughter). As I can no longer raise my voice in that House of Parliament where this great contest is to take place, as I sit now in a House where our opponents never could gain a majority, a House where there, although the two chief Plenipotentiaries of the Queen sit, they are met only by innuendo and by question—(hear, hear)—I hope you will permit me though with extreme brevity, to make one or two points which in a few hours will so much engage the interest and attention of Parliament. It is difficult to describe the exact meaning of the charge which is brought against the Plenipotentiaries of the Queen, as it will be introduced to the House of Commons to-day. From the form as it is, it appears at first sight to be only a series of congratulatory regrets (laughter and cheers). But if you penetrate the meaning of this movement it would appear that there are two charges against us. We are charged that a successful onset may be made upon her Majesty's Government, and on these two points and on these alone, will I—I hope with becoming brevity at this moment—if you will permit me, address a few remarks. It is charged against her Majesty's Government that they have particularly deceived and deserted Greece. Now, this is a subject which is, I think, capable of simpler treatment than hitherto it has encountered in public discussion. We have given at all times the most unqualified support to the claims of Greece, and to all who might influence its decision, one advice—that on no account should they be induced to mingle in or to interfere with those disturbances which two years ago threatened Europe, and which concluded in the devastating war which all of you so well acquainted. We gave them that advice on this ground which appears to me to be incontestable. If, as Greece supposed, and as we thought, erroneously supposed, the partition of the Ottoman Empire was at hand, Greece morally, geographically, and ethnographically, was sure to receive a considerable allotment of the partition when it took place. It was impossible to make a re-settlement of Europe without largely satisfying the claims of Greece, and greatly increasing the influence of that race and Government. Well, if that were the case, if that were to be the inevitable result, it was an unwise thing for Greece to waste its treasure and its blood. If, on the other hand, as her Majesty's Government believed, the result of the struggle would not be the partition of the Ottoman Empire, but that the wisdom and the experience of all the Powers and Governments would come to this conclusion, that the existence and strengthening of the Ottoman Government was necessary for the peace of Europe, and would result in a long, a sanguinary, and uninterrmitting struggle might for years take place between the different Governments of Europe, then it was equally clear to us that when the settlement took place the rebellious tributary Principalities, which have lavished their best blood and embarrassed their finances for generations, would, when the settlement came, be but scurvily treated, necessarily scurvily treated, and that then it was the duty of this country, if it could, to see that she was wise in following the advice of England, and in not mixing herself up in an affray so fatal (cheers). Well, my Lords and gentlemen, has not the event proved the justice and the accuracy of that view? (hear, hear). At this moment, though Greece has not interfered, fortunately for herself—though she has not lavished the blood of her subjects and fellow-countrymen and wasted her treasure—the settlement of Berlin shows her the opportunity of obtaining a greater increase of territory than any of the rebellious tributary Principalities that have lavished their blood and treasure and wasted their resources in this great contest (cheers). The answer to those who accuse us of misleading Greece is that we gave to her a piece of advice, and, fortunately for Greece, she followed it, and I hope now that her counsels may be governed by such moderation and discretion that she may not lose the opportunity which we have secured for her, and the advantages which she yet may reap. I would make one more remark on this subject, which will soon occupy the attention of many here who now listen to me. It has been said that we have misled and deserted Greece, but certainly we were the Power who took steps that Greece should be heard before the Conference, and why did we do that? Because we had more than once, in the clearest manner, expressed our opinion that in the elevation of the Greek race—not merely the subjects of the Greek kingdom—one of the best chances of the improvement of society under the Ottoman rule existed. During this war, and after this war, my noble friend near me has been unceasing in his efforts to obtain such a settlement of the territorial claims—or rather, I should say, of the territorial desires and wishes—of Greece with the Porte as would conduce greatly to the welfare of that kingdom, and not without success. The proposition of Lord Salisbury for the rectification of the frontiers of Greece really included all that moderate and sensible men could desire, and that was the plan which was ultimately adopted by the Congress, and of which Greece may avail herself with prudence.—If there be prudence and moderation in her councils. But let me make one remark on that point, which, indeed, applies also to other most interesting portions of this great question. From the first the Sultan of Turkey has expressed his desire to deal with Greece in a spirit of friendliness and conciliation (cheers). He has been perfectly aware that in the union of the Turkish and the Greek race the only balance could be obtained and secured against that Panslavonic movement which was fast invading the whole of his dominions. Therefore there was every disposition on his part to meet the proposition of the English Government, and he did meet it with favour. Remember the position of that Prince; it is one almost unprecedented. No human being probably that ever lived has gone through such a series of catastrophes. One of his predecessors commits suicide; his immediate predecessor is subjected to a visitation more awful even than suicide; the moment he ascends the throne his Ministers are assassinated; a conspiracy breaks out in his palace, and then he learns that his kingdom is invaded, that his armies, however valiant, are defeated, and that the enemy is at his gate. Yet, with all those trials and during the whole of this period he has never swerved in the expression, and I believe the feeling, of a desire to deal with Greece in a spirit of conciliation. Well, what happened? What was the last expression of feeling on the part of the Turkish Government? I say particularly of the Sultan, because I look to the individual character at this moment of that human being as of vast importance. He is a man whose every impulse is good, However great may be the difficulties he has had to encounter, however various may be the influences that ultimately may control him—his impulses are always good. He is not a tyrant—he is not dissolute—he is not a bigot—he is not corrupt (cheers). My noble friend appealed to the Sultan on this question of Greece, and the last decision was that he found difficulty in going into any details, and that as the Congress was about to assemble the wisdom of Europe should be heard on the subject. And the Congress has expressed the conviction of Europe—has expressed its opinion that though it would not feel itself justified to compel the Sultan to steps which it might think advantageous, even for his own interests, still the Congress has expressed an opinion which I believe the Sultan is prepared to consider in the spirit of conciliation which he has so often repeated. Yet this is the moment when a party for factious purposes (cheers)—a party unhappily not limited to England, is egging on Greece to a violent course, in the face of a declaration of the Sultan that all he is prepared and wishes to do is to act to Greece with friendliness, and to show his sense that Greece did not attack him in the hour of his peril and trial (cheers). I have dwelt at some length on this point, because it is one upon which attacks have been made upon the English Government; but that is nothing compared with the public mischief which may occur from a misconception of the question. There is another point on which I would like for a moment to remark, and that is with reference to the Convention of Constantinople of the 4th of June. In considering the catalogue of congratulatory regrets, it appears to me to be a ground on which a grand assault will be made upon the Government. It is said that we have increased, and dangerously increased, our responsibility as a nation by this Convention. In the first place, I deny that we have increased our responsibility by that Convention—I maintain that by that Convention we have lessened our responsibility (cheers). Suppose, for example, the settlement of Europe had not included the Convention of Constantinople and the occupation of the island of Cyprus? Suppose it had been limited to the mere Treaty of Berlin? What, under all probable circumstances, might then have occurred? In ten, fifteen, it might be twenty years, the power of Russia having revived, its resources having resumed their general strength, some quarrel would again have occurred at this moment of no

altogether." This, we say, will infallibly be, even now without doubt is, the argument of the Russian party in Turkey which has already, "for a moment," persuaded the Sultan. If they quite succeed, now or by-and-by, what will be the upshot for us? And what is to prevent their success, backed as they will be by Russian arguments, and perhaps by others too? Nothing. Of course if the Convention had been what we had a right to expect it to be, an arrangement included in the general settlement, and sanctioned by Europe at large, that would have been another matter. But it is nothing of the kind; and that is the main reason why we regard it as an illusion pregnant with mischief.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—AUGUST 3.

OVER THE LEFT.—In answer to many inquiries, we have to inform our Correspondents that the Garter is not put on the right leg.

Appropriate Drink (for the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury at the Guildhall Luncheon on the 3rd of August.—"B. and S.—iced, if you please,—but *not* split.

OUR RESERVES.

Colonel of Volunteers, (having clubbed the Battalion several times during the drill).—"Has y' were!—'Alt! —Mark time! The 'ole will bear in mind that my word o' Command is merely 'a Caution'!—"

[A remark with which the 'ole of the Regiment entirely agreed.

SOUVENIR DE WIMBLEDON.

Adjutant (going his rounds at night)—"Put out those lights!" [Out go the lights.

Adjutant.—"Stop that music!" [Music goes on.

Adjutant (louder).—"Stop that music, I say!"

Voice (from inside the tent).—"It's no good, Sir! It's a musical box, and we can't stop it! It will go on for ten minutes more.

THROWING THE SHOE.

THE Indian troops, their European mission accomplished, are transferred to Cyprus, whence they will probably, in due time, be re-shipped to India. *Mr. Punch* has not yet heard whether Her Majesty's Government contemplate the commemoration of their Visit to the West by the erection of a monolith on Primrose Hill, the Goodwin Sands, or some other appropriate site. If they do, he is very happy to put the following inscription at their service:—

THIS IS TO COMMEMORATE
the importation into Europe
of a portion of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.
Arriving quite unexpectedly,
to the immense surprise of Sir Stafford Northcote,
one morning at Malta,
by the direction of a Genius
who regarded the effect produced by their Uniforms
rather than the amount claimed for their Travelling
Expenses,
They afforded to the Weekly Illustrated Papers
material for a Series of Admirable Sketches,
and cost the Country
Three-Quarters of a Million!
Violating unconsciously by their advent
the Bill of Rights,
and so earning, for all time, the genial gratitude
of Mr. Gladstone.
They were not paraded at Wormwood Scrubbs,
or utilised for sentry-duty in St. James's Street,
thus escaping a Shilling Ovation at the Crystal Palace,
and possibly
an acquaintance with other new and not less startling
features
of Western Civilisation.
They obliged H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge
to encounter the Mediterranean in rough weather,
and to admit,
in a subsequent Despatch
that their bearing was striking and soldierly.
So having more than fulfilled,
the expectations of those who imported them,
and who, after having transferred them to Cyprus,
found themselves considerably embarrassed
what next to do with them,
they were re-shipped, quietly and unobtrusively,
to the general mystification of Europe,
for the Land of their Birth;
Whence,
though they have merited the Admiration of Some,
and the respect of Many,
and have left behind them
An Election Cry to all,
it is to be hoped they will never again visit
the Western Dominions of their Imperial Mistress,
who, through the mouth of *Punch*,
gladly bids them Adieu!
not *Au Revoir*!

—*Punch*.

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Non-official.*)

Tuesday.

My Dear Lord B——d,—I am delighted to see that you have received the reward you so richly deserve. But there is still a George to let. Yours sincerely,
S——y.

Wednesday.

My Dear S——y,—A thousand thanks for your congratulations. Yes, I think perhaps that I *have* earned it at last. You may remember that I refused it a little while ago. I had scarcely noticed that there was still one vacant. As *you* say there is, of course there must be.—Yours sincerely,
B——n.

Thursday.

My Dear Lord B——d,—I am surprised that the vacant Garter has not been given to the other person who has so richly earned it.—Yours faithfully,
S——y.

Friday.

My Dear Lord S——y,—Another person has earned the vacant Garter? You surely do not mean Lord Derby? I admit he has certain claims upon his party, but yet——. Yours, faithfully,
B——n.

Saturday.

My Lord,—I do not mean Lord Derby. I mean myself. If *you* have got a Garter for the Congress, *I* ought to have one. Please see to this at once, or I too can take the Public into confidence—*verbum sat.*—Yours, &c.,
S——y.

Saturday Afternoon.

Dear S.—Capital! I was only joking. I am going down to Windsor on Monday. You shall have the Garter at once. It was through a mistake that you did not receive yours when I got mine. The announcement will appear in to-morrow's *Times*. Till then, believe me,—Yours affectionately,
B——n.

—*Punch*.

THE "PAS DE DEUX."

"She did praise my leg being cross-gartered."—*Twelfth Night.*

Beaconsfield (in the pas de triomphe, complacently contemplating his gartered leg). Well, Cecil, my boy, we are going it blazingly!

Salisbury (aside, not so complacently). Methinks a pas seul I should rather more relish.

Beaconsfield.—An excellent fit, and becomes you amazingly.

Salisbury.—A Garter is the thing a fine leg to embellish.

Beaconsfield.—Humph! there I confess you have rather the pull.

Salisbury.—You need not begrudge it, it's nearly my only one.

Beaconsfield.—Well, surely the cup of your triumph is full.

Salisbury.—I was thinking of Derby, that outcast and lonely one.

Beaconsfield.—It serves him quite right; he lost faith in my lead.

Salisbury.—While I—(aside)—never thought to have you for my leader!

Beaconsfield.—The man 's a disgrace to his chivalrous breed.

Salisbury.—He has met with the fate that befalls the seceder.

Beaconsfield (aside).—Ah! there he speaks feelingly (Aloud.) Out of the race!

Salisbury.—Far better indeed to have been a non-starter.

Beaconsfield.—How smartly you countered him;—straight in the face!

Salisbury.—Well, he 'll have to wait long enough for the Garter.

Beaconsfield (pirouetting).—By Jove, they look well! Not a bad pair of legs?

Salisbury (walking round).—Ah! dancing is better than kicking each other.

Beaconsfield.—Of late one's has been like a dance among eggs.

Salisbury.—Yes' but now we 're free fling. Shall we just try another?

Beaconsfield (rather blown, but resuming his step).—By all means. 'Tis a pas de deux worthy of Vokes.

Salisbury.—Ah! Vokes et præterea nihil, we 'll say.

Beaconsfield (making a wry face).—Oh! sneer as you like, but I can't stand your jokes.

Salisbury (coldly).—Well, I own my dear Earl, you 're the joke of the day.

Beaconsfield.—Much better; that's more in your natural form.

Salisbury (cutting a caper).—Tchick! Houp-la! That wasn't a bad pirouette.

Beaconsfield (puffing).—A-h-h! I'm older than you, and the weather is warm.

Salisbury.—Pooh! pooh! there is life in the old Dizzy yet.

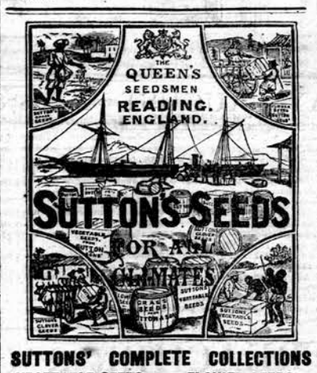
Beaconsfield.—One more then; but mind, let us foo it together.

Salisbury (aside).—Ah! yes, that's his cue. Am I hero, or martyr?

Beaconsfield (aside).—Aha! does he wince at the gall of the tether?

Salisbury.—Now for it! Keep step! One would not fly this garter! [Left footing it.

—*Punch*.



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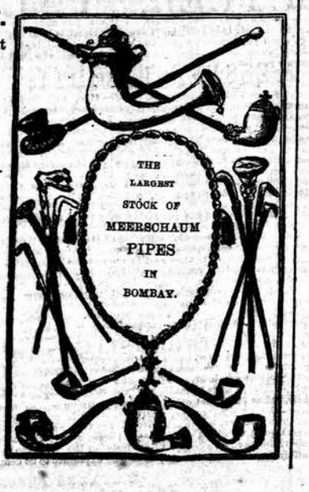

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